









Subsequently the report of the committee was concurred in, whereupon Mr. Hayes moved (the House concurring) that the bill be printed. The bill was ordered to be printed in order that the Sheriffs of the several counties may be supplied. Agreed to.

(We will publish this bill as soon as we can procure a printed copy of it, as finally amended and passed.)

Mr. By the bill to amend an act to incorporate the Greenville and South Railroad Company.

The following bills were acted upon on their third reading and disposed of as follows, viz :

Bill to legalize and equify a decree made by the Court of Equity at the Fall Term, A. D. 1867, in the county of Buncombe, in favor of the heirs at law of G. W. Candler, deceased. On motion of Mr. Bythie, it was laid on the table.

An act entitled an act concerning Inspectors for the city of Wilmington, was, on motion of Mr. Robbins, referred to a Special Committee. The Chair designated as follows, viz : Messrs. Sweet, Hall, and Legg.

An act to amend chapter eighty-five of the Revised Code, providing for the election of Commissioners of Pilotage for the Cape Fear Navigation, was, on motion of Mr. Gold, referred to the committee on corporations.

Bill to incorporate the town of Brevard in the county of Transylvania, passed.

The bill reads that the corporate limits shall extend from a central point one mile each way. This is a round town six miles in circumference.

An act to regulate the collection of taxes throughout the State, (Senate bill by Mr. Colgrove,) which reads as follows :

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be the duty of each Sheriff, on receiving the tax list of his county, to give at least one public notice thereof, to wit: to the township or precinct, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, and all who neglect to pay on that day, or within fifteen days thereafter, shall pay ten per cent. additional fees.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the Sheriff shall have the power to levy on the property of any delinquent, at least one day after giving forty days' public notice thereof; Provided, There is not enough personal property to be found to pay said taxes.*

SEC. 3. *This act shall apply to all uncollected taxes.*

Approved. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Robbins moved its indefinite postponement. He was surprised that any Senator should have introduced such a worthless bill. He supposed that it must have originated from some man *who does not know his own mind*. He voted against this bill, in the name of the suffering people of this State. The laws upon this subject were already stringent enough. This bill would enrich the Sheriff, but was death to our poverty stricken people.

Mr. Colgrove was willing that the bill should be referred to an appropriate Committee, but was opposed to its indefinite postponement.

Messrs. Osborne and Barrow concurred in the position taken by Mr. Robbins. The Committee of Finance would introduce a general bill covering this subject, and they were in favor of its indefinite postponement.

The bill was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 31 yeas to 1 nay—Mr. Colgrove alone voting in the negative.

Bill appointing Judges of Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior Courts and Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners, to be made and nomination of *James H. Hart* in the vacancy of real estate, was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

The buzzards congregated at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Ashantee Epps, (negro), the darkest and ugliest member of the Senate,) of "jackass and other horned cattle" notoriety.

The record of yesterday's scallawagism was produced and enjoyed.

Justice, of Rutherford, said something exquisitely unimportant, which met the general approval of the scallawag portion of the House.

Renfrow introduced a resolution authorizing the Speaker to make a requisition on the Secretary of State for *postage stamps* (look out, stamps!) for the use of the body.

Lies over.

By Vestal : A resolution in regard to *per diem* and mileage—allowing the Speakers \$8 per day, and members, Clerks, Door-keepers, &c., \$5 per day, and 20 cts. mileage. Referred to the Committee on Per diem and Mileage.

Mendenhall stated that there was a resolution to the same effect before the Committee, but that he did not see the necessity of this.

By Peck: A bill to suspend the collection of taxes for 1868. Referred.

By the same: A bill authorizing outgoing sheriffs to turn over to their successors all processes in their hands, &c., Referred.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the United Bank and Building Co. Referred.

By Estes, (Chief of the carpet-baggers : A bill to regulate the mode of proceeding in contested elections. Lies over.

By the same : A bill to allow the Wilmington & Welton R. R. Co., to construct branch roads, in order to encourage agriculture. Referred.

A bill to provide for the attendance of witnesses in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Parker: A bill to allow the Sheriff of Northampton county until the 1st of June, 1869, to settle for taxes. Referred.

By Sykes, (a very respectable negro), A resolution regulating the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Estes moved to reconsider the vote on the bill fixing the bonds of officers. (Some Radical recently elected to office, who can't give a good bond, wants the liabilities reduced.) The motion was put, and a quorum not voting, the motion was lost.

Mr. Pou moved a call of the House.—Agreed to. The news being spread, that the roll was about to be called, there was a general rush of the "chess and cracker brigade to come in and answer to the name under which they now pass.

A quorum being ascertained to be present, Mr. Pou renewed the motion to reconsider.

The motion was ruled out of order by Prince Joe.

Estes not having the audacity to appeal from the decision of the "their apparent, the ruling was acquiesced in.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro, known as parrot Jim,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to reconsider was lost.

The Prince being in a bad humor, visited a portion of his wrath on the head of Jim, and ruled him out of order.

Harris, (negro), determined not to be outdone even by his royal Highness, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate's action in this matter.

The motion was put and lost—a quorum again not voting.

Jeems wanted to know if there was a rule to compel members in the Hall to vote.

The Prince said that this could be done only when the yeas and nays were called.

Harris (negro) then moved that the yeas and nays be called upon the motion,

The *Spirit of Royalty* in the chair said the question had been put and lost from the fact of a quorum not voting; therefore the motion to call the yeas and nays was out of order.

A message from the Senate was read, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution instructing the committee on Printing to make arrangements to print the Code Commissioners' Report. Referred.

CALENDAR.

A report from the Judiciary committee, which had been placed upon the Calendar, was taken up and read. (The report recommends that the consideration of the bill to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges be postponed until next session.)

Mr. Bowman moved that the House adopt the recommendation. Carried.

A report from the same committee was read, recommending the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on days of election.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by extending the consideration of the act to days on which the terms of the Superior Courts are held.

Mr. Pou said the effect of Mr. B's amendment worked such a material change in the bill that he wanted time to consider it and, therefore, moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock. Carried.

The chair announced the hour for the special order, viz: the bill in relation to provisional municipal officers. The bill was put on its second reading and read section by section.

Mr. Durham called attention to Section Article XIV, of the Constitution, pointed out, in an able and lucid argument, the objects of the section, and proceeded to show that conferring such powers upon the Governor as was provided for in the bill would be plainly a violation of their oaths to support the Constitution.

Mr. Seymour endeavored, by extracts here and there in the Constitution, to show the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. Durham said that it was a maxim known to all that constitutions should be construed strictly, and suppositions as to intentions should never be called upon when a vital principal of the instrument is discussed. They had no right to take merely the verbiage of one section and twist its construction to suit their purposes. It should be taken as a whole, and the bearing of one section upon another should be considered.

Mr. Seymour reiterated his former views.

Stillely jumped up and read something totally foreign to the subject.

Mr. Durham again addressed the House, showing up completely the illegality of the bill and the iniquity in which it was concocted.

Somebody here trod on old Mr. Downing's toes and woke him up. He rubbed his eyes and asked information on several points in the argument.

Stillely must say something, and so, in endeavoring to further elucidate the subject, unfortunately fell in muddling the whole matter.

Mr. Bowman took the Chair and the royal young 'un took the floor, and proceeded in the most approved "spread eagle" style, to talk in favor of his august papa's measure. He particularly exploded upon Gen. Canby's order, and did him up in the article in question, and gave a metaphysical disquisition on the words "appointed" and "chosen," which would have struck Locke dumb in admiration.

James Harris (negro) thought the intention of the bill as clear as the noon day's sun.

Mr. Seymour, greatly lamenting the absence of shaker Joe in this present difficulty, labored faithfully to make everybody look through his spectacles.

Mr. Pou thought the bill expedient, and should vote for it if it could be proven satisfactory that its passage did not violate the Constitution, and thought if this bill should be decided unconstitutional, that the House could remedy the evil by passing a bill providing for early elections.

Stillely attempted to make a point, but he drew it so excessively fine that no one could follow him.

Mr. Argo replied to the artistic use of words by the Prince, and proceeded, in an able and effective argument, to expose the unconstitutionality of the bill and the evident malignant and wicked purpose of it.

After much talk, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday 11 o'clock.

The committee to whom was referred Mr. Sinclair's bill regulating taxes in corporate towns, reported upon it unfavorably.

Mr. Bowman moved, as Mr. Sinclair was absent, that the bill be passed over. Carried.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to continue in office the municipal authorities of Salisbury, reported recommending its passage.

Mr. Bowman moved to postpone it until Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Lehigh (c. L.) moved that the committee on contested elections be discharged from the further consideration of the Camden county case, and that it be transferred to the special committee appointed to investigate the matter. Adopted.

House bill No. 26, introduced by Justice, of Rutherford, proposing to prevent landholders from discharging their employees, &c., was taken up, when Mr. Moore moved to lay it on the table.

The motion to table was put and lost by a strict party vote.

Mr. Lehigh next introduced an unimportant business, the gang took a notion it was time to quit; whereupon some unknown individual made the necessary motion, which, being put, was carried.

Message of the President—Veto of the Electoral College Bill.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following message:

To the Senate of the United States: I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of the States lately in rebellion," which shall not have been passed, my veto. I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval.

Feeling constrained to withhold my assent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have influenced my action.

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion are now entitled to representation in Congress and to participate in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Having heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view, it is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession, by which a number of the States have withdrawn themselves from connection with the other States and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the constitution, and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows necessarily that when the rebellion terminated the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their

to the Union was that the States should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was that those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions.

The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants those States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by the resolution. If this position be correct, it follows that the States were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in this inconsistent attitude, that the States were taken out of the Union, and yet the war waged upon them was waged upon the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not in rebellion, and that the States were assumed for the conquest of territories assumed to be outside of the constitution. Union.

The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States are prescribed by the terms prescribed by the constitution. That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate "shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Congress has therefore no power to alter the constitution, to receive the electoral votes or reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two houses, the votes are counted and the result is declared. In this respect the power and duty of the President of the Senate are, under the constitution, purely ministerial. The joint resolution under consideration declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that since the 4th of March, 1867, have not "adopted a constitution or State government under which a State government shall have been organized," a power is assumed which neither delegates nor Congress, unless upon the constitution, have. The governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void.

The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States, by virtue of their organization, prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but seems to them to have taken them out of the Union, and yet the President and Vice-President of the United States.

It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legally restored to their rights. It is satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution, which deprives them of the right to have their vote for President and Vice-President received and counted is in contradiction to the constitution. Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the federal Union.

It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, and since the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period.

Clearly follows that all the States were organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, and Congress for that purpose, and military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and in that view, the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President, in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the laws of the United States, Congress, cannot be legally received and counted; while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the law in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

I cannot refrain from directing your attention to the declaration contained in the joint resolution that "none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college," etc.

If it is meant by this declaration that no State is to be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President, and that those inhabitants were engaged in the late rebellion, it is apparent that no one of the States will be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were many inhabitants who not only did not participate in the rebellion, but who actually took part in its suppression, or refrained from giving it any aid whatever.

It therefore concludes that the true meaning of the joint resolution is, that no State, a portion of whose inhabitants were engaged in the rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the presidential election except upon the terms and condition therein prescribed.

Assuming this to be the true construction of the joint resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent, may those northern States—portion of whose inhabitants were actually in the rebellion—be prevented at the discretion of Congress from having their electoral votes counted? It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New York were engaged in the rebellion, and Virginia was alike engaged in the rebellion, yet it is equally well known that Virginia as New York, was at all times during the war recognized by the federal government as a State in the Union—so clearly that upon the termination of hostilities it was not even deemed necessary for Congress to reorganize the government of that State, nor to appoint a Governor to this joint resolution, the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President, while the people of New York, a portion of the inhabitants of which State were also in rebellion, are allowed to have their votes counted, without undergoing the process of reconstruction prescribed for Virginia. New York is no more a State than Virginia; the one is as much entitled to be represented in the electoral college as the other. If Congress has the power to deprive the Virginia people of the right of representation, it has with regard to New York or any other of the States. Thus the result of the Presidential election may be controlled and determined by Congress, and the people be deprived of their right under the constitution to choose a President and Vice-President.

If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and tyrannical usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes not in accordance with the political preferences of Congress.

No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the sup-

posed law—the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. Both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions as to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice-President.

For as reasons thus indicated, we are constrained to return the joint resolution to the Senate for such further action thereon as Congress may deem necessary.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
Washington, July 20, 1868.

### GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

#### ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CRACY OF WILMINGTON.

##### Eloquent and Stirring Addresses.

The Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the Grand Democratic Ratification Meeting last night. Amid the blaze of tar barrels and the music of the band, the large building was rapidly filled to overflowing by an anxious, eager audience. Many of our fair ladies honored the occasion with their presence.

The stage was tastefully decorated with national ensigns, above all of which was hung a large banner containing the name of our candidates.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Roger Moore, President of the Democratic Club; whereupon Hon. GEO. DAVIS was called to preside, and Messrs. John C. Bailey, S. A. Ashe, W. W. Harris, W. H. Flanner, J. J. Hedrick, P. Heinsberger, I. B. Grainger, R. S. Radcliff, John Colville, M. M. Katz, H. A. Bagg and J. H. Divine elected Vice-Presidents, and R. H. Wood, Jr., and C. H. Robinson, Secretaries.

As the Chairman, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries took their station upon the stage, the band played a national air amidst much cheering and enthusiastic demonstration.

Upon taking the chair Hon. GEORGE DAVIS addressed the audience in a few remarks alluding with stinging sarcasm to our so-called arrival "home," the deposition of King Canby and the substitution of King Holden, our happy family of the State, Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, and finally, the manner in which their security will be distributed by the result of the November election.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Maj. J. A. Engellhard and Messrs. S. A. Ashe and E. S. Martin, were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee retired and after a short consultation proceeded through their Chairman, Maj. J. A. Engellhard, the following resolutions which were adopted:

*1st. Resolved,* That we heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

*2d. Resolved,* That we cordially rally the nomination of Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for President and Vice-President of the United States.

*3d. Resolved,* That we do hereby pledge to these standard-bearers, and to the platform, our most active support.

*4th. Resolved,* That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our delegates to the National Convention for the dignity and ability with which they represented the State in that body, and more especially for the early and determined support they gave to Governor Seymour, and the readiness and enthusiasm with which they seconded the movement which resulted in his nomination.

*5th. Resolved,* That we pledge to the Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina spare no efforts to rescue our State from Radical domination, and to inaugurate a State with us, headed by such a noble work.

*6th. Resolved,* That we endorse the call for a State Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 15th inst., and that a meeting of the citizens of New Hanover be held in this city on the 4th day of August, to appoint delegates to said convention.

Maj. ROBERT STRANGE, Delegate from the District to the National Democratic Convention, then appeared and was greeted with much applause. He proceeded to describe to the audience the action of that great nominating Convention, recently assembled in Tammany Hall—the harmonious deliberations; the great gathering together of the first intellects of the country; the warm greeting and kind welcome extended our Southern Delegates by the Northern brethren, and the happy, first cheering encouragement given them—first of all, the character of the man thus nominated for President; he who stands before the world—even so confessed by his political enemies—the purest and best man in public life; his large experience; massive intellect—the foremost among all the great men proposed for this position. This effort of Maj. STRANGE abounded with force and eloquence, and gave encouragement, satisfaction and pleasure. One of the most forcible appeals to throw aside the blindness was made to the colored people who crowded the galleries, that we have never heard, and was listened to on the part with attention and becoming respect.

Col. R. H. COWAN then followed Mr. STRANGE in a speech of about an hour long, in which, in the words of VANCE, "roused" a little. He asserted with that force which must always carry conviction that it was by no selfish motives we were prompted to support the nomination of that Convention. If we would rid the ship of State and be as we should be, the country must be placed under proper intelligent and principled control—not mutinous, insubordinate, despicable, murderous Radical crew driven from the decks and SEYMOUR and BLAIR placed in command. If we fail in this contest to South has nothing to look forward to but death and worse than death. But we will not fail. The address of this gentleman claimed an especial pre-eminence among the most eloquent and able he has ever delivered. In his general remarks, coming down to our State government, his eloquence passed all ordinary bounds, and from the height of bitter, withering contempt which he looked down upon Holden and his despicable aims and ends, he was perfectly commanding, and appeared clothed with just and righteous indignation. He was most enthusiastically cheered on his retirement.

The Hon. GEO. DAVIS was then called for and only arose to declare that he and Democracy had clasped hands over the grave of the past, and would hereafter continue good friends.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. It was far the most enthusiastic meeting here since the war.

Mr. WRIGHT did not appear, having been

[illegible][illegible]

cents @ 100 lbs. No r-cleaps or sales of Eastern, and nominal at \$1 @ 81.

Cuba—The market continues to rule firm. Selling from \$1 @ 50 @ cash, lots to suit.

LUMBER.—The market continues to rule firm. Sales as follows:

Pine Steam Sawn Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment of Cuts, 400 cu @ 23 00  
“ Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 20 00

Full cargoes wide Boards..... 22 00 @ 24 00

and prime cuts of boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00

Ship Sticks as per specifications, 21 00 @ 23 00

Deals, 3 by 9..... 22 00 @ 23 00

Prime live Pine..... 15 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES.—There is no demand at present, and the market is well supplied. Cuba is selling from first hands at 46 @ 50 cents @ gallon, in bulk, according to quality. For store sugar, see other descriptions, subject to our notice.

PEA NUTS.—Only a few scattering lots coming to market, which find sale at \$3 @ bushel for prime.

POTATOES.—Irish are in rather small stock at present, and sell from carts at \$1 @ bushel.

PAVANS.—The market is well supplied, and prices rule high. Chickens are selling at 20 @ 23 cents, and grown fowls at 37 @ 45 cents each, as to size.

FANCY BIRDS.—No birds were offered. There is no change of consequence to mention. There have not one or two stock of North Carolina cured on market, and there is a brisk enquiry for retailing purposes, parcels finding ready sale when offered. A few small lots have been brought in during the week, and sold at 21 cents for Hvg round, and 22 @ 23 cents @ lb for hams. Western cutters ground, and only a small stock on market.

We quote sales from stores at 15 @ 16 cents for extra, and 17 @ 18 cents for ordinary, according to quantity and quality. And—the market is pretty well supplied with Northern, and we note a decline in price, and sales from stores at 17 @ 21 cents @ lb., as to quality. Market hard for Southern. Pork—is in moderate supply, and only a retail demand. Small sales have been confined to small lots from store at prices given in our table.

BEEF.—The market is moderately supplied, and only a retail business doing from store at 15 @ 16 American, and \$2 @ 16 @ 25 @ sack for Liverpool.

SINGLES.—Are being brought in slowly, and there is a fair enquiry for building purposes; there is, however, no shipping demand. Small sales at 15 @ 16 for common, and 14 @ 25 @ M. for contract.

TIMBER.—Is in active request for mill purposes, and a private article sells readily at high figures. The water courses continue low, and the lumber reach market from above tide water. Only four loads of pine sawed and sold at \$5 for ordinary, \$10 for fair, and \$14 @ 25 @ M. for choice.

WOO—Is brought in slowly, and sells by the cord at \$2 @ 15 @ 30 for pine oak, and \$3 @ 25 @ 30 for light-wood.

EXPORTS.—To coastwise ports are without change in price, and the market for goods of country produce are meagre, owing mainly to the low stage of the water courses, and the quantity of cargo on hand. The following are the vessels now in port. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

To New York. Per Steamer. Per Sailing Vessel.

Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 03 00 @ \$0 03 00 @ \$0 03 00 @ \$0 03 00 @  
Turpentine „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Rosin „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton Goods „ „ per lb. 1 00 @ 1 50 00 00 @ 1 00 @ 1 50 00 00 @ 1 00 @ 1 50 00 00 @  
Flaxseed „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @

To PHILADELPHIA.

Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Turpentine „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Rosin „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton Goods „ „ per bale. 1 25 @ 1 50 00 00 @ 1 25 @ 1 50 00 00 @ 1 25 @ 1 50 00 00 @  
Flaxseed „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @  
Lumber „ „ 8 00 @ 9 00 8 00 @ 9 00 8 00 @ 9 00 8 00 @ 9 00

To BALTIMORE.

Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Turpentine „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Rosin „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton Goods „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @  
Flaxseed „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @  
Pea Nuts „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @

To BOSTON.

Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Turpentine „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Rosin „ „ 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @ 00 03 00 00 @  
Cotton Goods „ „ per lb. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @  
Flaxseed „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @ 00 12 00 00 @  
Pea Nuts „ „ per bush. 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @ 00 00 00 00 @

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.

Gold..... Buying..... Selling.....  
Silver..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „  
U.S. Bonds..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „  
Exchange on Northern Cities..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „  
Coupons of N. C. old sixes..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „  
Do. Ex Coupons..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „  
Do. New Bonds..... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

BANK NOTES.

Buy. Sell.  
Bank of N.C..... 60 Lexington..... Buy. Sell.  
Farmers' Bank..... 24 Wilmington..... 32  
Charlotte..... 32 Commercial..... 14  
Fayetteville..... 10 Clarendon..... 6  
Roxboro..... 50 Yadonville..... 6  
Washington..... 25 Thomasville..... 6  
Lex'g'n at Gran'and 20

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. T. ELLISON, Mr. C. P. MEABANE, to Mrs. MARTHA ELLISON.

DIED.

In this city, on the night of Sunday, the 19th instant, of dropsy, after an illness of three years, JOHN S., son of R. F. and S. M. Wood, aged 2 years 10 months.

The deceased leaves a kind mother and a little brother to mourn his loss. He was a dutiful child, and a devoted friend. His wife was a devoted wife, and a devoted friend. His death was a great loss to all who loved him.

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At Hillsboro, on Saturday the 18th inst., HENRY NASH, youngest child of Col. Wm. H. and Elizabeth S. DeBoaset, aged 9 months and 10 days.

SENIOR AND BLAIR.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW CHARTER.

GIVING LARGE AND CLEAR LIKENESSES OF both Candidates. Sketches of their Lives for Platform, etc., etc. The whole is beautifully colored. Every Democrat should have it. Great inducements to Agents. Send for Catalogue.

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JULY 18.

SPARKLING CATSKIPPERS.

CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors from June 1st to December 1st. The medical properties of the waters, sulphur and chalybeate, curative accommodations unsurpassed, and a healthier and more delightful place not to be found.

The Proprietor has gone to great expense to improve and beautify the Springs, with an eye to the comfort of his guests, and promises everything will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may honor him with a visit.

Take the Western North Carolina Railroad Salisbury, either Monday, Wednesday or Friday morning, and you will arrive at the Springs, always find hacks to take you to the Springs, distance of six miles, over a beautiful, well shaded road.

BATH HOUSE complete for pool, plunge, or shower bath; and sulphur baths, hot or cold. A good band of music will be at the Springs to entertain the guests.

BOARD \$50 per month, \$18 per week or \$3 per day—children under ten years of age and servants half price.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor, 210-42nd Street, New York.

JUNE 2.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals.

J. S. B. BURWELL, A. M., Principal.

NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twelve weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the first term, or for the second term, or for the whole year.

The charge for Board (including every expense washing, fuel, lights, &c., with Tuition in English, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, equestrian, acrobatic charges.) is \$100 per annum, payable in advance.

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JULY 17.

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